Vol. XL.No. 12,481.

### THE NEWS IN LONDON.

GOVERNMENT SUCCESSES AND PERILS. THE RESULTS OF A BUSY WEEK IN PARLIAMENT-OBSTRUCTION CAUSING INDIGNATION-MR. GLAD-STONE IN BETTER HEALTH-THE PROPOSED RADICAL ALLIANCE WITH THE IRISH AGITATORS

The London cable dispatch to THE TRIBUNE describes the political situation in England, as ffected by the Irish agitation and the recent Radical negotiations. The Government is becoming impatient at the continuance of obstruction. The proposed Radical alliance with the supporters of Mr. Parnell, fell through owing to distrust in regard to his ultimate designs. The British people contime to support Mr. Gladstone steadfastly. His Irish programme has not been altered He intends to resume his Parliamentary duties to-morrow.

#### BUSY TIMES IN POLITICS.

BOW THE IRISH QUESTION IS AFFECTING THE LIB-ERAL PARTY-MR. GLADSTONE WINNING THE SUPPORT OF MODERATE IRISH HOME BULERS-

IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1881. The debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment, protracted through seven sittings, averaging eight hours each, appears to have convinced the Government of the absolute necessity of some modification of the rules of the House of Commons to prevent this scandalous squandering of public time, of which the worst has not yet been seen perhaps. Monday witness the resumption of the interminable discussion, Mr. McCarthy's amendment other amendments following, with harangues on each. Mr. Parnell's friends intimate that Obstruction in this session is intended to take the form not so much of flibustering as the prolongation of discussion. It is known that the Government, perceiving that no progress has been made in the last few days, is seriously considering the adoption in some form of the "previous question" or some other means which will enable the majority of the House to bring this frivolous and wilfully protracted speechmaking to a close. Parliamentary precedent requires that the debate on the address shall be terminated before proceeding with other business. Hence neither Coercion nor Land bills have yet been introduced. One obvious obect of Mr. Parnell is to point triumphantly to this delay as proof of the unreality of the alleged urgency of Coercion.

#### THE RADICALS SEEKING ALLIES. Nevertheless considerable changes in the political

situation have occurred during the week. The time wasted in speeches inside the House was utilized outside in negotiations. The Radical disaffection below the gangway attempted to organize itself by proposing an alliance with the non-Parnellite Irish Liberals. This project met with a distinct check at Tuesday's conference, which resulted in the determination of the Irish members to act at present independently; nence the deputation to Mr. Gladstone consisted of Irishmen only. Their failure to extract either information or pledges from Mr. Gladstone was first supposed to widen the breach between them and the Government, but has had exactly the contrary result. Mr. Shaw, Mr. Russell and those acting with them, believe that their statements produced considerable impression on the Premier, hence they have resolved to await the Ministerial statement regarding the provisions of the Land bill before arraying themselves in opposition, breaking, meantime, with Mr. Parnell. In accordance with this determination, Mr. Shaw formally announces his withdrawal from further parliamentary action the Parnell banner. This constitutes one of small factions in the House. Mr. Shaw's influence in Parliament is far greater than with the Irish people, but may yet result in so reducing Mr. Parnell's following as to increase greatly the difficulty of pursuing a policy of sheer obstruction. Mr. Shaw openly expresses delight at the conciliatory manner in which Mr. Gladstone received the deputation and has strong hopes that the Land bill will yet assume satisfactory shape.

### PARNELL'S ULTERIOR AIM.

Mr. Parnell, on the other hand, stakes everything on defeating the Land bill, no matter how radical, this session, believing that he will be able to carry the Irish people to any length if the session closes without the passage of any measure of land reform, and intending then to revert openly to his original purpose, to renew the purely Home Rule agitation. It is knowledge of this scheme, possibly, which disintegrates the clique of English Radicals who were lately contemplating an offensive and defensive alliance with Mr. Parnell. Tuesday's conference was attended by several sincere Liberals of considerable position. Mr. Stansfeld, formerly a Cabinet Minister presiding.

### GERMS OF A CONSPIRACY.

Extraordinary efforts have been made by certain well-known members to organize a combination against the Government, pledged to employ open threats. The meeting was meant to exert pressure on the Ministers, for the purpose of minimizing Coercion, and augmenting the scope of Land Reform. This cabal, though believed to be receiving the secret support of one member of the Cabinet, bas

#### collapsed, at least temporarily. THE GOVERNMENT SATISFIED.

The Government is well pleased at the result of the division on the Parnell amendment. He voted yesterday with his former colleagues against it. ority supporting Mr. Parnell included only seven English Liberals, and not one leading man, but guerillas, like Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Labouchere. Mr. Collings, who is a personal adherent of Mr. Chamberlain, and a sentimentalist like Jacob Bright, whose vote in no way represents his brother's opinions. Both John Bright and Mr. Chamberlain voted with the majority, affirming the principle of

### CONSERVATIVE TENDENCIES.

English good sense turns alike from factions in trigues and from the doctrines now avowed by leading Radical organ, which proclaims the necessity of conceding whatever Iredesires, insisting that the Irish wishes in the matter of Land Reform are the sole and isive criterion of what measure the Government thould introduce a destrine which would justify Home Rule also, Such declarations coupled with gradual disclosure of Parnell's schemes are ng a stronger public opinion than ever in suport of the Ministers in dealing with both NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 16, 1881.-TRIPLE SHEET.

Obstruction and the whole Irish question. The attempted appeal to the supposed discontent of northern constituencies with Ministerial proposals-not yet made known-shows surprisingly small results. I can see no indication that there has been any withdrawal from Mr. Gladstone of the mission which the country confided to him last April; no disposition to support Parliamentary disaffection; no abatement of the confidence that he alone is capable of settling the whole Irish business. The strongest statement yet made from the Ministerial benches was Lord Hartington's, on Tuesday. His stern assertion of the necessity of efficient coercion extorts the consent of the most Radical papers and the approval of the Liberal press generally.

Inquiring this afternoon, I learnt that Mr. Gladstone is rapidly recovering from the cold which confined him to his house for three days. He was attending the Cabinet Council, and fully expects to reappear in the House of Commons on Monday.

THE GOVERNMENT STILL RESOLUTE. It would be idle to try to predict the course of events next week, but the Government whipe admit that there is small hope of bringing the debate on the address to an end or of proceeding with the Coercion bills. Ministerial secrets are still so well kept that nothing leaks out concerning the character of the coming measures, except that neither Irish eloquence nor Radical menaces has affected the general scheme intended. Furthermore the Ministers know that yielding to the Radical demand involves the possible danger of a Whig secession, far more formidable in numbers and influence than any Radical coterie.

### GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

# PHASES OF THE IRISH CONFLICT.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1881. The explosion at Salford, which, it is supposed, was caused by a Feman attempt to blow up the armory of the infantry barracks, was heard for the distance of a mile. The barracks are situated in a very populous district. One woman was desperately, and a boy, it is feared, fatally injured. There were several

There was a ventilator in the wall, between the shed of that the explosive material was dropped through this ventilator. It is also asserted that the regiment now quartered in the barracks contains many Irish, and that Fenianism had been previously suspected among them. it is removed that a fuse has been found in the ground near the shed. The damage is more serious than at first reported. In the outer wall of the barracks a hole was blown large enough to admit a man.

THE TRALEE CASES. The five officers of the Traice Branch of the Land League, in whose cases the magistrates yesterday reserved their decision after the discharge of Messra. Brassill and Leaby, were to-day committed for trial. Their attorney, on the advice of eminent counsel, did not ask to have them admitted to ball. Eleven other arrests

are expected to-night. The Daily Telegraph says: " The Speaker of the House of Commons and other authorities on parlamentary of Commons and other authorities on parlamentary procedure yesterday carefully considered some overlooked standing orders of the Home passed between the years 1610 and 1670 with the view of the prevention of obstruction, and giving the Speaker power under certain circumstances not only to silence members, but to close debate. The Times charges the Home Auters with abasing the freenom of debate for the sole purpose of frustrating its practical purposes.

close debate. The Times charges the Home kners with abasing the freedom of debate for the sole purpose of frustrating its practical purposes.

It has been decided by the Opposition members in the House of Commons that there shad be very little, if any, speaking on their part on further Irish amendments to the address in robly to the Queen's speech.

Mr. O'Commor, honorary secretary, and Mr. O'Neill, secretary of the Cork Land League, have been summoned on charges of intimidation in writing letters.

All the Ministers were present at to-day's Cabinet. Council, which was held at the residence of Mr. Gludstone. It is understood that the Irish obstructive tactics were under consideration.

eport of the Duke of Richmond's Conservative Commission on the Agricultural Depression, which, in reference to Ireland, recommends a Governmental scheme of emigration, also one of migration from overpeopled districts, a plan for the reclamation of waste lands, and a Curt of Arbitration for fixing rents, was adopted by a vote of 14 to 5. It is understood that the uninority of the commission, including Lord Carlings-ford, the R glat Hon. James Stansfeld and Joseph Cowen

MITCHELL HENRY'S CASE. true that his tenants have disappointed him very much, owing to secret instructions from the Land League agents, which virtually are that every handlord is a

### COERCING THE GREEKS.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1881.

A dispatch from Vienna to The Times says: "No agreement has yet been come to in regard to a col-lective step at Athens on the Greek frontier question, but negotiations are still proceeding."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1831.

that Greece intends attacking Turkey at the end of January. Reports have reached two foreign Embassies here

Paris, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1881. It is stated that, in response to the circular of M. Bar-thélemy St. Hilaire, Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the December last, all of the Powers, including port arbitration. M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire has in structed the French Minister at Athens to declare that

structed the French Minister at Athens to declare that the Berlin Conference conferred no rights upon Greece, and that if Greece persisted in going to war she must not count upon the support of France.

The Temps counsels the Powers to concert a solemn collective declaration that Greece has absconstrued the bearing of the decisions of the Berlin Conference, and defining their real character. The Temps says such a declaration would give the King of the Helicanes the power he needs for resisting the popular current.

The Vienna Presse says it is now proposed that the Powers take an identical step to avert war.

### TWO MARINE CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1881, The British ship Leonore, Captain Bailey, has been sunk off Hartiepool in collision with the steamer John Dixon, of London. Nine persons were drowned, including Captain Bailey.

The fore compartment of the American Line steamer Lord Cive is said to be full of water, in consequence of the damage she received recently in a collision. She sailed on Thursday, but was lying in the river at Liver-pool, having been detained by fog when she was

ANOTHER REPORT. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15 .- The agents of the steamer Lord Clive-say she is in the river at Liverpool, ready to sail, but detained by fog. The agents here think her damage slight.

### SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1881. In consequence of Daniel O'Leary's acceptance of the challenge of Charles Rowell, the latter has gone into strict training for another World's Champion ship Waiking Match. Harry Vaughan has also gone into

training.

The Scullers have latterly been practising under great disadvantages, caused by extreme cold and fogs. If the weather on Monday is foul it is thought that it will tell in favor of Laycock, whose rowing weight will be 178 pounds. Hanlan's will be 151 pounds. Laycock will row with a rudder, which will be of much service in the event of a cross wind, but which Hanlan refuses to adopt. Hanlan will use the same boat and sculishe used in his previous race. He will be piloted by Derwitt. Trickett will pilot Laycock, who will row in a new boat built by Jewitt. There has not been much betting thus far, the heaviest recorded being 675 to 300 on Hanlan. The odds yesterday were 9 to 4. On account of the drittiee, the race may be postponed.

A minor scullers' race over the full course from Putney to Mortiake, took place on Friday between D. Godwin and J. Anderson for £100. The race was won by Andersou.

A HIGH CHURCH VICTORY. LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1881. The Court of Appeal to-day ordered the

ends Messrs. T. Pelham Dale and W. E. Enraght. The Court held that the proceedings before Lord Penzance were regular, and that the prohibitions torbidding Messrs. Dale and Earacht to perform service must hold good; but that the writs ordering their imprisonment were defective, because they were not brought into the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Euraght will be immediately released. Mr. Dale is already out on hail. The Court consisted of Lord Justice James, Sir William Brett and Lord Justice Cotton.

### STOCK GAMBLING INCREASING.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1881. The Economist of this week says: " The rate 33,0319 per cent, and for trade bills, sixty days to three tightening money market are plainly visible. The ex foreign Governments and high-class railways, appears to be arrested, except in the case of United States funded loans, because of the receipt of news relative to the refunding operations. Gambling in stock in default has continued very active, and early in the week it assumed enormous proportions. ments, such as consols, Colonial Governments, the best foreign Governments and high-class railways, appears

RUSSIA ADVISED TO RETRENCH. St. Petersburg, Jan. 15, 1881 .- The reort of M. Abaza, Minister of Pinance, states that it expenditure, the strictest economy in all branches of th pacific policy, it says, nearly a third of the expenditure is devoted to the War Ministry. M. Abaza is conse-quently convinced that it is imperatively necessary to reduce the military and naval expenditure.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1881.

Drift ice has caused the stoppage of the navigation of

Maynard's cotton-mill at Preston has been destroyed by fire. The damage is placed at £24,000. The mill contained 23,000 spindles. At a meeting between the colliery masters and dele

gates of a petition of the striking colliers belonging to West Laucashire yesterday, the former made conciliatory offers, which the delegates said they would report upon favorably. of Baron von Striet as Minister of Justice, and Her

#### CHICAGO PRESS CLUB BANQUET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 .- The first anniversary uet of the Chicago Press Club was given to-nigh tat man of whom were ladies, were present, and the reunion was a success in every r-spect. Siecehes were made by Henry Watterson, of The Louiseille Courier-Journal, Joseph Medil, Francis W. Patmer, Emory A. Stotra, the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas, Mayor Harrison, C.C. Bonny, Herman Rester, Governor Murray, of Utah, James W. Sheahan and John Richle, George Alfred Townsend expected to speak, but his train broke down semewhere in Pennsylvania and he telegraphed regrets. Letters of regret were read from Wintelaw Reid, "Mark Twain," John W. Forney, Mr. Godkin, and others. half of whom were ladies, were present, and the reunion

#### THE SPEED OF THE DISPATCH.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 15 .- The United States eamer Dispatch, Commander Charles McGregor, made the trial ordered by the Nav. Department yes, erday, leaving here at surrise and steaming up the bay. She returned to-day, having laid over off Fortiess Monroe last night on account of a snow storm. In her preliminary trial during good weather, she averaged 129<sub>10</sub> knots. Several minor defects in the boiler were shown, and when these are removed she will easily make 13½ knots. This morning she came up from the Roads making 13 knots.

### ANOTHER CABINET RUMOR.

to-day. They go to Menter to-night to see General Gar invitation. This visit occurring when Secretary Sher-man is here gives rise to a strong probability that the re-tiring and the future Secretaries of the Pressary have not to compare notes with the President-elect.

### THE OUESTION OF MINE WORK.

panies now have under consideration the question of resuming work at the mines on full time next week, but no understanding has been reached. It is stated that all the companies, with one exception, have agreed to this proposal, but that it has been determined to take no action uson the programme for February until the latter part of this month.

### HOW THE TEXANS VOTED.

Austin, Texas, Jan. 13 .- The following is the efficial vote for Gove, nor: Roberts (Dem.), 166,101; Davis (Rep.), 64,382; Hammond (Gok.), 33,721.

### FRACMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

#### NEARLY SUFFOCATED IN A TUNNEL. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 15 .- A special from

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—A special from Newark, O., says: I is reported that a serious accident happened to the crew of a freight train in the firmed on the Straitsvide division of the Haltunore and Onto Rall-road, last night. From what could be learned, the train broke in two in the tunnet, and while the crew was confined there, its members were so overcome by the smoke from the engine that they became unconscious, in which condition they were found when the next fram arrived at the tunnet. The men were taken to Newark, where they are now lying in a critical condition. A SOLITARY SULVIVOR.

GEORGETOWN, Col., Jan. 15. - The dead

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED STAGE-ROBERR.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 15.—William Leroy, said to be of the band that robbed Barow and Sanderson's stage three times between September 22 and Oct. 15 last, was arrested here last night. On the last raid the robbers got \$4,000 from the mail. MISS BERNHARDT'S CHICAGO RECEIPTS.

Critcago, Jan. 15.—The receipts of the Bermardt season for the past week, six performances, amount to \$20,524, divided as follows: Monday-" Adrieune Locouvreur"......\$3.463 Tursday—" Frou Frou " 3.461
Wednesday—" Sphinx " 2.605
Thursday—" Camille " 4.477
Friday—" Phedre " 2.675
Saturday mature—" Frou Frou " 3.877
The receipts of her American season of sixty-three
performances argregate \$227,459.

KILLING HIS SON-IN-LAW. KEOKUK, Iowa, Jan. 15 .- A special to The Constitution from Winchester Clark Co., Mo., states the Joseph Highy killed his son in law, Park Wilson, Thurs day. The trouble arous from the

### TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW SUGAR EVAPORATOR COMPANY.

ALBANY, Jun. 15.—James A. Moveli and others have filed articles incorporating the Movell Sugar Evaporator Company of New-York, with a capital of \$5,000,000.

LARGE REWARD OFFERED.

ALBANY, Jun. 15.—The Governor has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and proclamation of the persons who mursiered Mrs. Cyc.—

proclamation offering a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who muriered Mrs. Cynna Sargent in her boars, at Fork And, September 2, 1880.

AN OTTER KILLED IN NEW-JERSEY.

TON'S RIVER, N. J., Jan. 15.—James Chamberlain, while out gunning on Thursday, killed an otter in the creek, near the flood gates, a short distance west of the town. The animal measured nearly six feet in length.

FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.

animal measured heafly s.x feet in length,
FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.
BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—At Towsontown, Baltimot
County, to-day, John ciothard, alias samuel Sulth, a negr
who was on trial for the nurder of Joseph Woods in Baltimot
County, a short distance from this city on December 4 has
was found guilty. Was found guilty.

CHILDREN BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 15.—At Cumberland Centre vesteriay a mad dog severely bit a little guil vino was standing near the schoolhouse. The dog then ras into the schoolhouse does not be schoolhoused by the schoolhouse and was shall y killed.

mal was finally killed.

A SCHOONER IN DANGER.

ROCKLAND, Me., Jan. 15.—The schooner Lonisa
ROCKLAND, Me., Jan. 16.—The schooner Lonisa
parted for cable last night in old Harbor, vinal haven, and
drifted on the beach of foren I stand. She lies keeled over
with her bulwarks under at low water, and will probably be

with her bulwarks under at low water, and will probably be got of.

CRUSHED UNDER THE WHEELS.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 15.—William Combs, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, jumped from his train at the coasing post, in this city, this aiternoon, is place a switch, and fell unser the wheels. Several care passed over him, crushing him so badly that he cannot survive.

EXPLOSION OF GAS IN A MINK.

PITSTON, Penn. Jan. 15.—An explosion of gas occurred to day in the Pittston foal Company's Twin Shaft, at the Junction. Robert Lynott, his son Michael, Martin Hensey, and the mine boss, William Harrison, were severely burned. Consulcable damage was done to the mine.

burned. Counderable damage was done to the mine.

LEFF FOR A JURY TO DETERMINE.

FREEROLD, N. J., Jan. 15.—Judge Scudder has reinsed to grant the application for an order of investigation into the sanity of partial Voorbees Grover, who shot his thirteen-year-old wife at Extonorous last November. The ourt deemed it best bit has done upon his defence and let the jury determined the question of his sanity. The trian has been set down for January 25.

### AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

MATTERS BEFORE CONGRESS. CONSIDERATION OF THE REFUNDING BILL BY THE

HOUSE-PROPOSITION TO TAX UNITED STATES BONDS-THE FEE SYSTEM OF PAYING MARSHALS -THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL QUESTION.

The Refunding bill came up for consideration in the House of Representatives yesterday, and several amendments were offered by Republican and Democratic members. Every attempt by Republicans to amend the bill was defeated. A proposition made by a Democrat to insert a clause making United States bonds taxable received a large Democratic vote. Captain Phelps, representing the proposed Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, was heard yesterday by the Special Committee of the House on the Interoceanic Canal.

#### THE PARTY OF REPUDIATION. TO REFUNDING MEASURES APPARENTLY DELIB-ERATELY DESIGNED TO BREAK DOWN RESUMP-TION-THEIR ACTION IN THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- The week ends leaving the Refunding bill still in the Committee of the Whole. It has become apparent that the leaders of the Democratic party in the House of Representatives are determined that, if they can prevent it, the five and six per cent bonds which become redeem able this year shall not be refunded. Both Mr.

Fernando Wood and Speaker Randall act exactly as men would act who should have an interest in advancing the prices of the Government bonds now outstanding. It is difficult to believe that either of them is honestly convinced that the measure he is advocating will, if it be adopted, end in anything but failure; and, of course, everybody admits that the failure of a refunding act, or the passage of such a law as would delay refunding even for a single year, would greatly enhance the price of four, four and a half, five and six per cent bonds now out-

Both Mr. Wood and Mr. Randall have repeatedly asserted in the course of the recent discussions on the Refunding bill that they are in possession of information from bankers and other capitalists which peances them that a three per cent loan will be easily sold at par; but they have not deigned to mention the particular sources of their information, or to describe in detail the assurances which they profess to have received. Moreover, their assertions have been met with counter assertions, quite a much entitled to credit, from Mr. Frye, Mr. Walde Hutchins and other members of the House, whose indement is quite as good, and whose opportunities for gaining trustworthy information are at least qual to those enjoyed by Mr. Wood and Mr. Raniall. Those gentlemen and other Democrats have also continued to assert, in the face of positive proof to the contrary, that European Governments have as favorable terms as are demanded in the pending bill. Some of the Democrats-especially Mr. Ran

dall and Mr. Wood-have in addition, for the sake of partisan effect, made purely demagogic speeches against "the money power," as if a national loan could be floated on the tide of rhetoric and stump The proceedings in the House of Representatives,

to-day, however, have clearly demonstrated the insincerity of the assertions and professions in which the Democratic leaders have indulged, and shown that a three per cent loan on the terms prescribed will voluntarily be taken by the people. Throughout the discussions, too, it has been painfully apparent Every proposition for partial repudiation which has The clause which now stands in the bill to break tificates or to pay bonds on which interest has pay out at once all the coin in the Treasury except \$50,000,000, was placed there by Democratic votes; erament bonds to be taxed, in defiance of the public pledge that no such tax shall be imposed. If the matter were left to the Democratic members of the House of Representatives to-day, and they dared to do what they desire, a majority of them would undoubtedly vote to repudiate a part or the whole of the debt. Their talk and their votes on the pending bill show this to be

a proposition which, he said, he would offer later in the form of a substitute for the first section of the bill. Subsequently, however, the House having voted down Mr. McLane's substitute, Mr. Frve with drew his proposition. In brief, it authorized the is ue of \$620,000,000 in bonds or notes, bearing 3 per cent interest and redeemable at the pleasure more than \$75,000,000 should be redeemed in one year. This plan, Mr. Frye said, was deemed a pracneable one by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. McLaue's substitute for the bill was offered at a later stage of the proceedings. It provided for the issue of not exceeding \$637,000,000 of bonds or certificates bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 312 per cent, redeemable after one year and payable in ten years, provided that not more than \$100,000,000 shall be redeemed in any one year. A vigorous attempt was made by Mr. Randall and Mr. Wood to prevent any vote upon Mr. McLane's proposition. Such a storm was raised, however, that Mr. Covert, who was in the chair, ruled the proposition in order, but not until Mr. McLane had binntly informed Mr. Randall that the latter gentleman knew even better than he did that the substitute was in order. There was no discussion on the merits of the substitute, and it was defeated by a vote of 97 yeas to 108 nays. Mr. Randall, while the vote was in progress, lobbied actively to secure votes against the substitute, but notwithstanding his zealous efforts to bring the Democrats up solidly against it, a number of them, including General Johnston (a brother-inlaw of Mr. McLane). General Warner, Colonel Morrison, and Messrs. Buckner and Wells, of Missouri, voted with the Republicans, who, with two or three exceptions, supported the substitute. Mr. Randall and Mr. Wood voted no, as did Mr. S. S. Cox, who, whenever be has been present during the consideration of the Refunding bill, has uniformly acted and voted with the repudiation element of the Democratic party. An amendment to the first section, offered by Mr.

Philips, of Missouri, was adopted. It provides that the certificates shall be in denominations of \$10, \$20 and \$50, and be either registered or coupon certificates as purchasers may elect. Otherwise the first section stands as adopted last Thursday. There was a brief discussion of the question as to how much should be allowed for the expense of "preparing, issuing, advertising and disposing " of the bonds and certificates. Mr. Carlisle proposed one-fourth of 1 per cent. Governor Claffin moved to make it one-half of 1 per cent. In behalf of the amendment it was asserted, and the statement was not disproved, that the cost of preparing and issuing the new securities would alone amount to the smaller sum. But this made no difference to Mr. Randall, who evidently intends to cripple resumption in every way practicable; nor to Mr. S. S. Cox, who wants "no syndicates, no intervention between the Treasury and the people;" nor to statesman Hill, of Onio, who desires "no banks to sell these bonds," but says, "Let the Secretary of the Treasury do as he did with four per cent bonds, sell them at a premium." with the Frye declared that it would be utterly impossible to

#### one-quarter of 1 per cent, and that "there seemed to be a determination on the other side of the House to break down all refunding." Mr. Carliale's proposition was adopted.

He then offered an amendment, which was adopted, and which provides that the Secretary of the Treas ury may, at his discretion, pay out of the standard gold and silver coin now in the Treasury me exceeding \$50,000,000 for the redemption of five and six per cent bonds called in under the act, and that he may, at his discretion, apply the surplus revenue in the Treasury not appropriated and no required for the sinking fund, to the purchase o nds subject to redemption, which bonds so pur

chased shall be cancelled. Mr. Hutchins raised a breeze on the Democratic side when he moved to strike out the fifth sect on. which requires that the three per cent bonds shall be the only bonds receivable as security for Nutional bank circulation. Mr. Hutchins declared that he does not believe a three per cent loan can be so'd. or that there is a man in the House of Representatives who would buy a three per cent bond. At the beat, he said, it is a doubtful experiment. If it should National banks, the result would be a sudden and violent contraction of the currency, which would produce a financial revulsion and panic such

He warned his party associates that they were about to put the country in the hands of the banks which they profess to dread.

In reply Mr. Wood made a stamp speech, in which In reply Mr. Wood made a stomp speech, in which he said that in the expiring hours of a public life which has lasted forty years he "would not be alarmed by the threat nor intimidated by the innuendo of the money power"; nor vote to place the credit of this great country at the merey of that power. Mr. Wood appeared perfectly convinced that a three per cent loan can be floated in spite on the "money power," if only enough similar speeches are uttered.

Mr. Carlisle offered a substitute for the fifth setion. In brief, it provides that all bonds tendered

Mr. Carlisle offered a substitute for the fifth section. In brief, it provides that all bonds tendered by National banks after that 1, 1881, as deposits to secure circulation, and by subite depositaries to secure deposits of public motors, shall be three per cent bonds authorized by this act. Banks having bon a deposited which are subject to redemption may substitute other bonds for them, but no bonds shall be received for that purpose upon which for reshast ceased, and any bank having such bonds deposited shall replace them with three per cent bonds within thirty days, or, deciming to do so, shall mave their circulation retired by the Controller of the

At this point the House apjourned, in order to give At this point the frome a particle, in order to grade the Democrats an oppor narry to study the new weapon which it is proposed to use against the National banks. This appears in itself to furnish a clear admission that the friends of the pending bill do not hope to secure a market for the new securities without use of compulsory means.

### THE EVENTS IN SOCIETY.

CABINIT RECEPTIONS LARGELY ATTENDED-NOT BLE COSTUMES-STATE DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- The Cabinet receptions tiven last Wednesday, for the first time this season, were brilliantly attended. The costumes, in their wealth of coloring, suggested the gay plumages of tropical birds. A skirt of gendarme blue piusa had velvet and satin draped over it, with plusa tacket and broad-brimmed pinsh bat to match. A noticeable costume, a la paroquette, was of cla gold satin and green veivet combination. Cardinal satins and veivets, flitted out from luxurious carriages. One costume worn by a Kentneky lady was extremely noticeable. The skirt was of dark beliotrope veivet, while the drapery over it was of a peculiar ma-

roses and leaves in gold thread. Mrs. Senator Bruce was conspicuous among the cailers, not only for her fine presence, but for her good taste in dress. Her costume was a beautiful ombination of the lilac tints in satin and brocade,

terial suggesting Yammati cloth, the Japanese cloth

of gold, with its heliotrope ground covered with

while her bonnet was creamy white plush. Mrs. Sherman was the recipient of hearty congratplations on her husband's unanimous nomination to the Senate. She is doing the honors of her position in the new house in K-st., a little nearer Justice Swayne's than the old residence. The house is built of pressed brick with brown stone facings. Mrs. General Moles, sister of Mrs. Senator

Cameron, helped her aunt receive.

Among the most satisfactory calls of the day were those upon Mrs. Ramsey, the wife of the Secretary of War. Mrs. Ramsey is not well enough to undertake social duties yet, and so sat to undertake social unites yet, and through her calls of yesteriay. She was assisted through her calls of yesteriay. She was assisted now that we estimate the earnings of the American now that we estimate the earnings of the American through the call of the company at \$500,000, the grossed to Furness, a child of four, with a broad crimson sash

Secretary Schurz has a beautiful little boy, the baby left him as his wife's dying legacy. child is about six years old, and wears his golden

wavy har in Vandyke style about his fair face and shomders. The Misses Schurz were assisted in receiving by their two little brothers, the eldes nine years old, and Miss Cutts. One of the most strikingly handsome girls visiting on Wednesday was Miss Davis, of Boston, who was dressed in silver satin de Lyon and black velvet, with broadbrimmed black plush hat.

Cards are out for a reception next Tuesday evening at General Sherman's cosy home in Fifteenthst. Mrs. Alexander Magrader, wife of Dr. Magruder, United States Navy, and daughter of Judge Richardson, has issued cards for Saturday evenings, January 15, 22 and 29, at 9 o'clock. The Bachelors" give their next German Wednesday,

Thursday night the first state dinner was given at the White House. At a state dinner the gentlemen, on issuing from their dressing-room, are given envelopes containing the names of the ladies whom they are to escort to the table, and when dinner is announced two lines are formed to pass through the doors leading from Red Room into the State Dining Room, One line follows the President and lady and are seated on his side of the table, and the other follows Mrs. Hayes and escort and are seated on her side the

ment Thursday evening from 6 to 9. After the latter hour many young people were asked to remain

for dancing.

If Sir Thomas Hesketh had not sailed for Europe with his bride, not Flora Sharon, Washington would have welcomed milady here as Mrs. Hayes's guest. Miss Sharon was greatly admired in Washington as a girl, not only on account of her beauty and wealth, but mainly because she was unaffected and gentle. Sir Thomas received a decoration at the hands of King Kalakana I. for services rendered a Hawaiian vessel in distress. His beautiful yacht is called the "Lancashire

It is said that Ohio not only claims the coming Senator from Indiana, General Harrison, as a son, but thinks the reason Mr. Conger was nominated to the Senate was the fact that most of his early life was spent in that wonderful State, and his first aspirations were consequently directed into proper channels. Mrs. Dahlgren gave Mr. Mrs. Conger a charming reception Thursday evening, at which President and Mrs. Hayes, Chief-Justice and Mrs. Waite, Judge and Miss Harlan,
Judge and Mrs. McArthur and other persons distinguished in social, political and literary circles were
present.

It has been decided to hold the long-talked-of art

It has been decided to hold the long-talked-of art loan exhibition for the benefit of the Training School for Nurses, at the historic Octagon House, at Eight-enth-st, and New-York-ave. The loan is to open the latter part of January and continue into Lent. The house chosen is somewhat difficult of access, but the managers have found it almost impossible to find one with rooms enough in a more desirable location. The house was built by Benjami Ogle Taylor, a man

## THE TELEGRAPH UNION.

THE SCHEME ATTACKED AND DEFENDED. WHAT THE PRESIDENT OF THE WESTERN UNION HAS TO SAY ON THE SUBJECT-THE ADVANTAGES AND

Full details of the plan for a union of the elegraph companies will not be made public until they have been approved by the directors of the companies. Meetings the Boards of the Western Union Atlantic and Pacific have been e lled for Wednesday. No meeting of the directors or stockholders of the American Union Company had been called yesterday. A meeting was held at the Cotton Exchange to protest against the consolidation. It was stated that rival companies would soon be in active operation.

### DR NORVIN GREEN'S STATEMENT.

President Green, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, yesterday admitted a TRIBUNE reporter, in march of details of the proposed consolidation, to his office, on the express condition that no questions

should be asked. He began by saying:
"A creaty has been signed between the different telegraph companies. I do not wish to say anything about the terms of the agreement, for I do not think that the public is entitled to information in regard ou directors. It is a sufficient excuse for this course that the agreement already made is merely recom mendatory : it was made by representatives of the companies in an unofficial capacity."

"I do not understand the meaning of that expres sion," said the reporter, without the slightest accent of interrogation.

"I .nean that the committees of the different compan es were not appointed for the special purpose of con idering this agreement. On the part of the Wes ern Union Company the committee was the b fore that committee because there are many legal controversies between the companies. A great deal of money has been spent in counsel fees, and in the consultation recently I was asked by a director of the American Union Company how many lawyers in company had employed. I replied that the W stern Union Company had engaged all the lawyers that the American Union had not previously

" So far as I am personally concerned," Dr. Green co tiqued, "I shall advocate the making public the conditions of the treaty after the approval of them by the boards at their meeting next Wednesday. The s ockholders of this company are widely scattered, and to publish the terms in your paper is the b s way of reaching them. Of course, we shall send out circulars to each of them, but they will naturally look to the public prints for the earliest information in regard to the matter. This is all I vish to say on the subject, but I think it proper to take notice of the attacks recently made by the New-York papers on the capitalization of the new company. It is asserted by The Herald that the entire lines of the Western Union Company could be duplicated for \$17,000,000. By my last annual report it is shown that \$16.969,003 55 has been exp nded on the plant of the company since 1866. This sum has never been capitalized. In fact, the capital stock of the company has not been increased in fourteen years. The distribution of stock made a while ago was not an increase of capital; the stock had been bought and was held in the company's treasury.

"But the proposed capitalization of the new com-pany at \$80,000,000 does not contain one-half the water' which the stocks of some of the mammoth ratiroad corporations of the country have received. Or course I do not like to throw bricks, but I am sure that the 'plant' of some of the trunk lines of railroads which have \$80,000,000 in stock and \$60,000,000 in bonds can be replaced at from 16 to 15 per cent of their present capital. And in regard to the earnings of the consolidated companies, experience and figures prove that the united companies can carn respectable dividends. The gross earnings company last year were \$12,782,894 53.
Those of the Atlantic and Pacific Company were about \$750,000-which makes the gross receipts of the two companies about \$13,500,000. Suppose Furness, a child of four, with a broad crimson sash tied about his waist, and a toy pistol thrust thereio, and his sister Minnie, golden-haired and gray-eyed, and dressed simply in long-sleeved and ingla-necked white muli apron over a blue dress.

Un on Company at \$500,000, the greas earnings of the three companies which it is proposed to that are three companies which it is proposed to the three carnings were made, it must be carning and three carnings were made, it must be company last year were \$6,948,956 74, and it is believed that without the expensive luxury of the companies can be operated.

at he selieved that without the expensive fixed your competition the united companies can be operated at the same expense.

"But let us suppose that there shall be an additional cost of operation of \$500,000 or \$600,000. The expenses will amount then to about \$7,500,000, which will leave net earnings of about \$6,500,000, and that, too, on the basis of last year's there are the competitions of the second section of the second second

So. 500.000 and that, too, on the basis of last year's business. The chances, certainly, are very great that the earnings will be increased at least #500.000, which will make the net earnings of the united companies fully \$7.000.000. Of this, it will not require more than \$500.000 to provide for interest and sinking funds, and therefore the net earnings will be more than 7 per cent on the capitalization."

"There were brize payments last year for construction account and for the purchase of patent rights," was the statement of the reporter.

"Oh, ves; but these charges were larger on account of the competition. It is impossible that a like amount will be required for construction for many years, and as for the purchase of patents the expenditure will be much less naturally, for there will not be two budders pitted against each other. It has been this rivalry that has tended to increase the charges on this account.

"New companies have been already established."

CHANCES OF OPPOSITION.

CHANCES OF OPPOSITION. "Well, we must take our chances of competition in the future. There is not much to dread in this way. Those who were engaged in the vigorous competition of the American Union Company have since confessed that it was an exceedingly hard road to travel. Why! it has taken the company a year to get to Philadelphia. In fact, there is very little room for more telegraph lines in this country.

The Western Union did not begin to feel the effect

of the recent competition until December, although the American Union Company had been established, about two years. And the present earnings warrant healthy dividends; we carned nearly 2<sup>1</sup>2 per cent in

heaithy dividends; we carned nearly 2½ per cent in the bast quarter.

"For the last fourteen years," Dr. Green continued, "this company has a cadnly reduced its rates. The reduction has been accelerated at times by competition, but in the contest with the American Union Company rates have never been reduced to what we call 'war' rates. In consequence of this there is no one who now favors an increase in rates, Indeed, it is more likely that a further reduction will be made at competitive points. There will be an increase in the 15 cent rates, because, for a part of this business, at least, that rate does not represent the actual cost of sending the messages. In this city, for instance, the terminal expenses are such that to send a message from down town to the Windsor Hotel costs more than the company now receives. A few of the 15 cent rates will be increased undoubtedly, but the area of 25 cent rates will be enlarged."

be increased undoubtedly, but the area of 25 centrates will be enlarged."

"Meetings of the stockholders of the company have been called," remarked the reporter.

"The company is amenable to the general telegraph law of 1870, which requires that a proposal to consolidate shall receive the approval of at least three-litths of the stockholders. It is possible that the law of 1875 may modify the previous statute, and under the latter law we propose to amend the articles of incorporation. The counsel of the company is inclined to think that such action is tuninecessary, but to avoid all legal complication meetings will be held in accordance with both laws. The first meeting of the stockholders has been called for February 5; the date of the second meeting has not been fixed. The terms of the law require that the intention to amend the articles of incorporation should be advertised once a week for six weeks. We have begun to advertise our intention in compliance with these conditions.

"Time is, after all, our only competitor, and by the union of the companies we shall be able to gain an advantage over Time. This company has built in the last eighteen months, over 28,000 miles of wire, but even with this increase it is not able to do the business as promptly as is desirable. By the